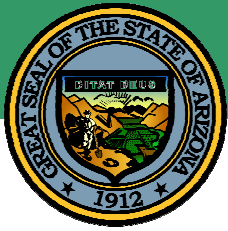


# Addressing Underage Drinking in Arizona

Outcomes and Achievements  
from the Underage Drinking  
Committee

October 2008



# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

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## A Message From Arizona's Underage Drinking Prevention Committee Chair

On behalf of the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and as Arizona's representative to the National Prevention Network, I am pleased to present this report of targeted priority areas and strategies for reducing underage drinking in Arizona and achieved outcomes from 2006-2007. Formed in 2005 by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families, the Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee is a subcommittee of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and is composed of state agencies and statewide organizations concerned about this important issue.



Data indicates that alcohol poses the most serious threat to the health and safety of Arizona's young people. The Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee recognized that this threat to our young people's lives could only be defeated through close collaboration between all concerned stakeholders.

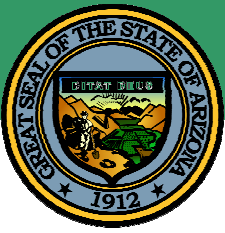
This report summarizes work completed by the committee to date. The priorities in this report called for extensive cooperation between a variety of state and local partners and employed scientifically based strategies, which are both cost effective and efficient. The committee will continue to identify other appropriate stakeholders who can assist with moving this endeavor forward in Arizona.

This report also establishes ambitious and measurable goals that we will continue to monitor for outcomes. Our success in addressing the problem of underage drinking is measured by reductions in alcohol use among youth and the health and safety problems caused by youth alcohol use.

Our committee is proud of this report, our ability to partner with local coalitions to implement the priority areas and strategies, and excited about the successes we've achieved thus far. I would like to recognize and thank the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families for their extraordinary leadership and commitment to promoting the health and well being of Arizona's young people and the communities in which they live. On behalf of the Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee I would also like to thank all of the individuals and organizations who have played a role in the development of this report. Their passion and commitment to working together has made the development of this report a pleasure.

**Lisa Shumaker**

**Program Manager, Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services**



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## Acknowledgements

Dedication, hard work and a steadfast commitment to preventing underage drinking and protecting Arizona's youth served as the foundation to the development of this report. Many people contributed to the process and the diligence with which they approached this task is truly appreciated.

**Dennis Burke**, Governor Napolitano's Chief of Staff, who has set a clear course for the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership in support of the Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee.

**Kim O'Connor**, Director, Division for Substance Abuse Policy, and **Irene Jacobs**, Executive Director and Senior Policy Advisor, Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, have prioritized underage drinking prevention as a health goal for the Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families, and are committed to establishing effective strategies for successful outcomes on the Governor's underage drinking initiative.

**Holly Orozco, Dr. P.H.:** Under Dr. Orozco's leadership, the Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee was formed and mobilized to develop a statewide underage drinking initiative. Her knowledge and expertise of environmental prevention solutions for alcohol problems has guided the Committee through an in-depth process of assessment, capacity building, strategic planning and implementation of effective strategies to address underage drinking in Arizona. She continues to staff the Committee and coordinates the Governor's Underage Drinking Initiative.

**Carisa Dwyer:** Ms. Dwyer helped to staff and provide direction to the Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee since its formation. Her expertise with state and federal prevention initiatives is greatly valued.

A special thank you to **James F. Mosher, JD** and **Michael Klitzner, Ph.D.** for their consultation and expertise in developing the priorities and strategies contained in this report. Mr. Mosher is the former Director of the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation's (PIRE) Center for the Study of Law and Enforcement Policy. Dr. Klitzner is a senior associate at Klitzner & Associates and the principal social scientist at CDM Group, Inc. He contributed to the development of the Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) and has evaluated programs for NIDA, NHTSA and NIAAA.

A heartfelt thank you to the members of the **Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee** who were charged with developing and implementing a comprehensive initiative to reduce underage drinking in Arizona, and for their time and effort in tracking their progress on implementing priority goals and strategies.

This report would not be complete without the partnership from **Arizona's Community Coalitions** working to address underage drinking. Without your dedication and leadership the continued successes outlined in this report would not be possible. Thank you for your tireless efforts to address and sustain underage drinking prevention in your communities.

The **Arizona Parents Commission on Drug Education and Prevention** has supported and funded statewide underage drinking prevention activities. Their commitment to this important public health initiative is exemplary.

## Arizona's Underage Drinking Prevention Committee

**Lisa Shumaker**, Chair, Prevention Manager, Dept. Health Services, Div. Behavioral Health Services  
**Tim Black**, Deputy Director, Department of Liquor License and Control  
**Christopher Bodington**, Youth Development Program Administrator, Governor's Office of Children Youth and Family, (GOCYF) Div. Community & Youth Development.  
**Sergeant Gary Clovis**, Phoenix Police Department, Youth Alcohol Aggressive Driver Squad  
**Carisa Dwyer**, Assistant Director/Juvenile Justice Specialist, GOCYF Division for Children  
**Ericka Espino**, Arizona State Coordinator, Arizona Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)  
**Peggy Glider, Ph.D.**, Chair, AZ Institute of Higher Education Network  
**Michael Hegarty**, Deputy Director, Governor's Office on Highway Safety  
**Jane Irvine**, Director, Community Relations and Education, Office of the Arizona Attorney General  
**Don Jongewaard**, Member, Arizona State Liquor Board  
**Herman Largo**, Manager, Navajo Nation, Department of Behavioral Health Services  
**Michelle Neitch**, Lead Research Analyst-AYS, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
**Sabra Nuel**, Governor's Youth Commission  
**Holly Orozco, Dr. P.H.**, Former Committee Chair, Senior Advisor and UAD Initiative Coordinator, GOCYF Division for Substance Abuse Policy  
**Richard Porter, Ph.D.**, Bureau Chief, Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health Services  
**Kathy Rice**, Prevention Education Specialist, School Safety & Prevention/Dept. of Education  
**Eric Savage**, Loss Prevention Manager, Circle K Stores Inc.  
**Sergeant Warren Simpson**, Department of Public Safety, DUI Enforcement Unit  
**Jessica Smith**, Arizona State Coordinator, Students Against Destructive Decisions-Arizona  
**Nilo Thomas**, Governor's Youth Commission  
**Julie Treinen**, Substance Abuse Treatment Coordinator, Department of Juvenile Corrections  
**Steve Tyrell, M.ED, CEAP**, JJSD Program Manager, Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts

### Former Members

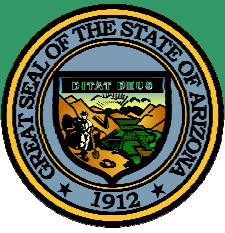
**Susan Alameda**, Program Specialist, Arizona Office of the Courts  
**Jessica Bender**, Former Governor's Youth Commission Co-Chair  
**Jason Blackstock**, Youth Programs Specialist, Mother's Against Drunk Driving-Arizona  
**Lt. Col. Bradley Pickens**, Luke Air Force Base, United States Air Force  
**Alison Goulder**, Governor's Youth Commission Co-Chair  
**Huma Haroon**, Americorps State Program Admin., Div. Community & Youth Develop., GOCYF  
**Kimberly Roland**, Governor's Youth Commission Chair  
**Joleen Tapaha**, Program Supervisor, Behavioral Health Services, Navajo Nation  
**Detective Tom Tardy**, Phoenix Police Department/Youth Alcohol Squad  
**Nicole Yancey**, Juvenile Justice Specialist/Assistant Director, Division for Children

### Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

**Irene Jacobs**, Executive Director and Senior Policy Advisor, GOCYF  
**Kim O'Connor**, Director, GOCYF Division for Substance Abuse Policy

### Pima Prevention Partnership

**Angela Baldasare, Ph.D.**, Director, Technical Services Division  
**Chuck Palm, MPH**, Director, Public Policy and Training Department



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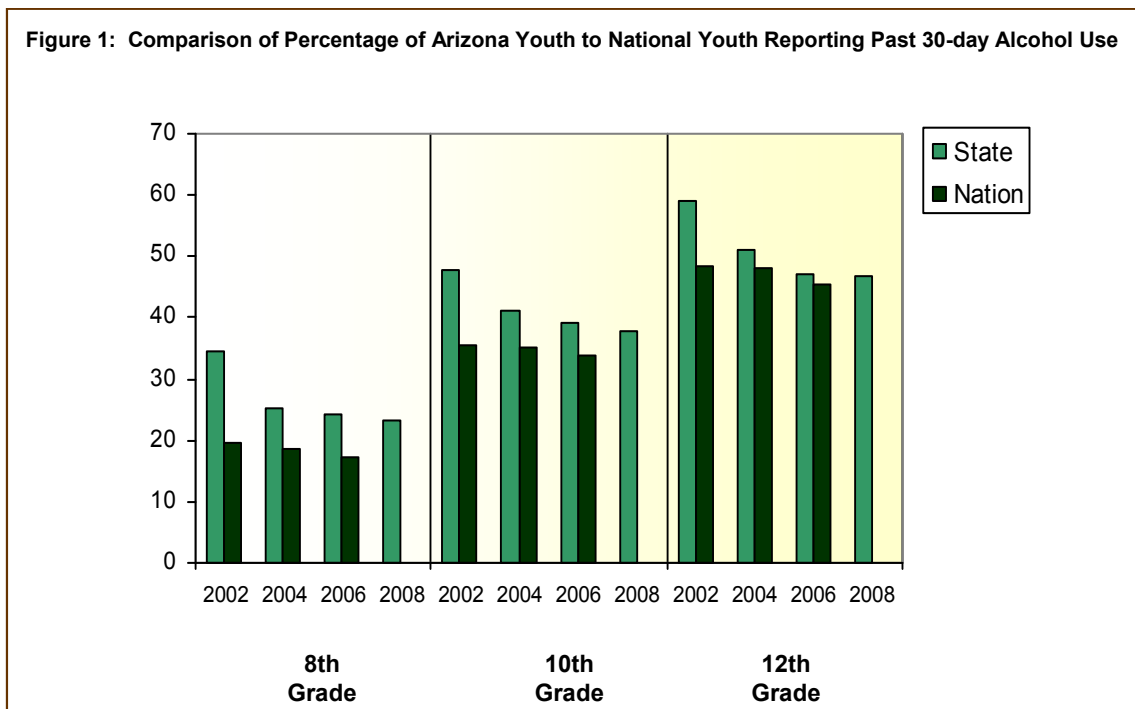
## Introduction

### The Nature and Extent of Arizona's UAD problem

Alcohol continues to be the number one substance used by youth, both across the nation and in Arizona. Nationally, underage alcohol consumption kills more youth than all other illegal drugs combined (Young, S.E.; Corley, R.P.; Stallings, M.C.; et al., 2002). The Surgeon General's Call to Action report, released in 2007, cites data from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) showing that 50 percent of teenagers have consumed alcohol (a whole drink) by the age of fifteen, and 90 percent have done so by the age of twenty-one.

The use of alcohol by youth is even higher in Arizona than the national rates. **Figure 1** illustrates how Arizona compares to the nation on past 30-day use of youth alcohol use from 2002 to 2006. The data show higher alcohol use rates for Arizona than for the nation, and that alcohol use increases with age. It should be noted that alcohol consumption among youth has declined over this time period.

Figure 1: Comparison of Percentage of Arizona Youth to National Youth Reporting Past 30-day Alcohol Use



Source: 2008 Arizona Youth Survey: State of Arizona. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). (2008 NSDUH data not yet available).

According to the 2008 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), on average, youth in Arizona take their first sip of alcohol at age 13, a disturbing fact considering that adolescents who begin drinking before age 15 are five times more likely to become adults with a drinking problem (The NSDUH Report, October 22, 2004). By the time they reach their senior year, approximately three quarters of all Arizona youth have tried alcohol. Almost half of Arizona high school students reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage on more than one of the 30 days prior to being surveyed, and more than 20 percent reported engaging in binge drinking in the two weeks before being surveyed. Furthermore, more than 20 percent of high school students reported being drunk or high at school in the past year.

Despite the legal age limit of 21, a major contributing factor to the high alcohol use rates among youth is the ease with which youth can obtain alcohol. In Arizona, 77 percent of youth surveyed said they obtained their alcohol from other underage friends or at parties with these friends (AZ SADD, 2006). In addition, many young adults who are over 21 provide alcohol to youth. Almost one third (31 percent) of 1000 Arizona adults surveyed report knowing an adult who has provided alcohol to a person under the age of 21 (Arizona Adult Perception Survey, 2008). Adults in the 18-34 year old age range hold more permissive attitudes toward underage drinking than do their older adult counterparts (Arizona Adult Perception Survey, 2008, and are more likely to purchase alcohol for those who are underage.

Parents are also a major source of alcohol for youth, whether they knowingly provide it or it is taken from their home without their consent. Of 1000 Arizona adults surveyed 41 percent said they believe it is acceptable for youth to drink alcohol under supervision of their parents or guardians (Arizona Adult Perception Survey, 2008). This “harm reduction” approach seeks to increase the safety of youth who drink alcohol, and is a common parenting approach that conflicts with a “zero-tolerance” parenting, strictly forbidding underage alcohol use.

Youth alcohol use comes at a high cost for both the individual and society. Research indicates that the earlier the age of initiation to drinking, the more likely youth are to develop other substance abuse problems, take up smoking tobacco, suffer from injuries or death, engage in risky sexual behavior including unwanted and unintended sexual activity and develop academic problems. In 2005, more than one in three Arizona high school students reported driving with someone who had been drinking alcohol, and over one in nine Arizona high school students reported driving after drinking alcohol. In 2005, underage drinking cost the state approximately \$1.3 billion (Arizona State Substance Abuse Epidemiological Profile 2007), with \$1 billion of that spent on the top three problems of alcohol-related youth violence, youth traffic crashes and high-risk sex related to alcohol use.

The prevalence of underage drinking and the dire consequences resulting from it underscore the need for a comprehensive and appropriate governmental and community response that addresses prevention, treatment and enforcement to eliminate this culturally entrenched public health issue.

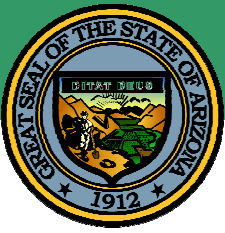
## Arizona's Response to the Underage Drinking Problem

The underage drinking problem in Arizona has pervaded every community. Families, neighborhoods and communities alike deal with the ramifications of increases in youth injuries, delinquency and risky behavior. In a systematic response to the underage drinking problem, Arizona is taking action at both the state and community level.

In addition to overseeing the activities of the Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee, The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership governs the work involved with the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) that was awarded to Arizona in 2004 by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). A main objective of this grant is for states to address underage drinking and its associated problems.

The steps of the SPF-SIG include a state-level substance abuse needs assessment, state agency capacity building and implementation of a strategic plan to address prioritized substance abuse





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issues across the state. The strategic plan includes funding high need communities across the state. Communities receiving grant funding must address underage drinking problems as identified in the Arizona Statewide Substance Abuse Epidemiological Profile. Funded communities will mirror state-agency infrastructure change to better reduce and prevent underage drinking in their communities. Similar to the work of the state, the communities will also work on assessing needs, building capacity and implementing evidence-based underage drinking prevention strategies and local-level policies.

To date, 14 community grantees, including three tribal grantees in Arizona (**Table 1**), have been funded under the SPF SIG to implement coalition-led prevention efforts against underage drinking. The Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention (UADP) Committee has been actively partnering with these and other coalitions throughout the state that are engaged in efforts to reduce underage drinking, offering them support for holding local underage drinking town halls, training and technical assistance through semi-annual coalition forums and the 2007 state substance abuse conference, focused specifically on underage drinking. Through the efforts and combined resources of the Arizona UADP Committee, community coalitions have been offered the opportunity to participate in a statewide campaign aimed at changing the social norms that support youth alcohol consumption.

Table 1: Coalitions actively engaged in underage drinking prevention through the SPF-SIG.

Coalition	Location
Coalition for Successful Youth Development	Kingman
Coconino County Alliance Against Drugs	Flagstaff
Community Outreach Program Education	Phoenix
Community Prevention Coalition	Tucson
Drug and Alcohol Awareness and Prevention Community Alliance	Globe
Excelencia Drug Prevention Community Coalition	Phoenix
Gila River Indian Community	Sacaton
Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services	Benson, Bisbee, Nogales, Safford, Wilcox
Tres Pueblos	Casa Grande, Coolidge, Eloy
Williams Alliance	Williams
Yavapai County Substance Abuse Coalition	Prescott
Navajo Nation	Kayenta, Piñon
Phoenix Indian Center	Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson
San Carlos Apache Tribe	Bylas, San Carlos



## The Foundation for Arizona's Statewide Strategy to Prevent Underage Drinking

The strategies in this report are based on a framework well supported by research in substance abuse prevention. This framework conceptualizes underage drinking and related threats as products of a complex system. This system includes multiple sub-systems that reflect policies and strategies of public and private sector entities, as well as social and economic forces.

State policies and their enforcement shape how alcohol is promoted, sold and consumed. The UADP Committee invited national experts Michael Klitzner, Ph.D. and Jim Mosher, J.D. to analyze Arizona's current state policies utilizing the National Research Council/Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommendations in *Reducing Underage Drinking: A Collective Responsibility* and other academic and governmental reports. While a number of IOM-recommended policies were found to be in place in Arizona, strategies to strengthen these state policies were given to each state agency director in the report, *Underage Drinking Prevention in Arizona: Policy Talking Points and Model Legislation Guides, 2006*. These recommendations can be found in **Appendix A**.

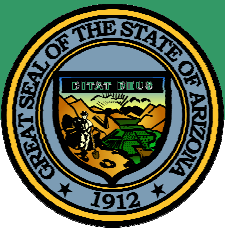
In addition to reviewing state policies, the UADP Committee conducted an analysis of current non-statutory Arizona strategies to reduce underage drinking, developed solutions for anticipated reductions in Federal Grant-In-Aid funding, and worked for the active inclusion of tribal governance and military institutions in the prevention process.

The following steps outline the evidence-based approach employed by the UADP Committee:

1. **Needs Assessment:** In an effort to understand the strengths, resources, and gaps of Arizona's underage drinking prevention system an epidemiological review was conducted. Through this process the UADP Committee identified underage drinking indicators to address future policy needs, areas where resources could be streamlined, and the roles and objectives of state agencies responsible for implementing educational, behavioral, and enforcement strategies.
2. **Capacity Building:** Effective reduction and prevention of underage drinking requires the coordination of efforts from individuals and agencies in multiple disciplines. The UADP Committee identified key stakeholders and partners, with the intent to promote cross-agency collaboration between community coalitions, tribes, law enforcement, educators, businesses and non-profit agencies; bolster communication; conduct cross-agency training; and reduce duplicated efforts. Underage drinking-related policy recommendations produced as a result of these efforts can be seen in **Appendix A**.

"The Arizona Underage Drinking Prevention Committee's report provides a comprehensive approach to addressing the problem of underage drinking in Arizona and can serve as a model for other states. The focus on multiple, complementary strategies and broad collaboration across state and local stakeholders, including all key state agencies, is particularly noteworthy."

James F. Mosher, JD, &  
Michael Klitzner, Ph.D.,  
The CDM Group, Inc.



# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

3. **Strategic Planning:** The intent of the UADP Committee in developing a statewide underage drinking prevention plan was to build upon existing state strategies and policies utilizing information gathered in the needs assessment and capacity building objectives. The UADP Committee outlined specific priority areas for state government, tribes, law enforcement, youth and local coalitions; state legislative policies and underage drinking statutes.

The UADP Committee developed a statewide social norms campaign, *Draw the Line*, to modify adult attitudes and behaviors towards underage drinking in Arizona. Media and public relations firm. R&R Partners was hired to design research-based messages for the campaign. The UADP Committee prepared a tactics plan for the campaign launch in October 2007.

4. **Implementation:** With the completion of the underage drinking prevention strategies, the UADP Committee organized a statewide conference to bring stakeholders together. The aim was to continue the inter-agency conversation and effort expansion, as well as to provide attendees an opportunity to view the social norm campaign messages. This report, highlighting current and future activities for underage drinking prevention in Arizona, provides an update on the continuing implementation of the statewide underage drinking initiative.
5. **Evaluation:** The final step in the evidence-based approach is interwoven throughout each step of the framework model. An evaluator has attended UADP Committee activities recording observations and collecting relevant data from committee members. The data generated from this method are used to assess the impact of each strategy on behavior change, social norms, perceptions and beliefs; along with outcome indicators measuring changes in age-related use, prevalence and incidence of accidents, and crashes attributed to underage drinking. A social network analysis will be conducted to measure changes in the collaborative relationships of state and community entities in Arizona's underage drinking prevention network.

## Goals and Intended Outcomes for Measurable Reductions in Youth Alcohol Consumption and Related Consequences

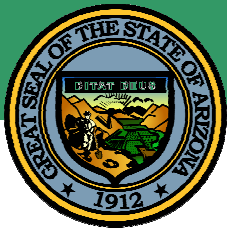
To capture the impact of statewide efforts to reduce underage drinking, the Arizona UADP Committee, under advisement of the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiological Work Group and in consideration of national targets, has established the following measurable goals. Data to support these indicators are available through the Arizona Youth Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the Arizona Institutions of Higher Education Network Survey and Arizona Crash Facts. The following table lists outcome measures established for December 31, 2009, and progress for 2002-2008. The following indicators (Table 2) will be measured as outcomes of the coordinated efforts to between the state of Arizona and local communities.

Table 2: Arizona's Underage Drinking Prevention Outcomes

OUTCOME MEASURE	2002	2008	2010 Target
Age of first use of alcohol in Arizona	13.1 years	12.8 years	14 years
Percentage of high school students who have used alcohol in the last 30 days	51.8%	47.1%	40%
Percentage of high school seniors who have never used alcohol	19.2%	25.5%	30%
Percentage of high school seniors engaged in binge drinking	32.2%	28.2%	25%
Percentage of college students who are under the age of 21 and who have used alcohol in the last 30 days	*	60.8%	55%
Percentage of college students under the age of 21 who are engaged in binge drinking	*	34.4%	20%
Percentage of high school students drinking and driving	14.9%	17.8%	12%
Percentage of high school students riding in cars with drinking drivers	37.3%	33.7%	25%
Rate of drivers under 21 who are involved in alcohol related crashes (per 1000 persons ages 16-20)	2.88 per 1000 persons	2.29 per 1000 persons	2 per 1000 persons

\*Data not available

As Table 2 indicates, Arizona demonstrated significant achievements in underage drinking outcomes between 2002 and 2008, including an increase in the age of first use of alcohol, a decrease in the percentage of students who have used alcohol in the past 30 days, an increase in the percentage of high school seniors who have never used alcohol, and a decrease in binge drinking among high school seniors.



# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

## Arizona's Underage Drinking Strategies and Outcomes to date

**Priority (Goal):** Promote changes in societal views on the acceptability of underage drinking and create awareness regarding its dangers.

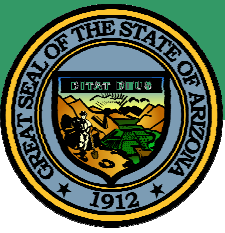
### ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:

1. **Advocate through the Media:** Develop and implement a statewide media campaign, supported by state agencies, with consistent messages regarding parental and adult norms, beliefs, and behaviors toward underage drinking.
  - Public relations efforts associated with the *Draw the Line* campaign resulted in 112 print, online, radio, and TV hits in 11 of 15 counties, including Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Pima, Pinal, Maricopa, Mohave, and Navajo.
  - Placement of *Draw the Line* campaign messages in a variety of communication outlets resulted in 30 trackable mentions of the campaign website address and 83 mentions of the campaign name or mentions of the Arizona UADP Committee.
  - 21 media interviews to promote the *Draw the Line* campaign were given, including interviews by nine Committee members and four SPF SIG community members.
  - The Governor's Youth Commission conducted *Draw the Line* traveling exhibit presentations at six Phoenix area schools with the assistance of the Glendale Community College Forensics Team, impacting more than 200 individuals.
  - The Governor's Youth Commission wrote 11 articles for the social norms campaign website and Phoenix newspapers.
  - 19 youth and 12 adults from the Williams Alliance coalition, funded by SPF SIG, attended the Governor's kick-off of the *Draw the Line* campaign, with youth from Williams High School selected to speak at the press conference.
  - Navajo Nation Department of Health Services has developed four public service announcements in the Navajo language to be aired on KTNN radio out of Window Rock, Arizona, reaching an audience of 5,000 people with messages about risky behaviors associated with underage drinking.
  - ADHS, by encouraging Pima County families to eat meals together, achieved an eight to 10 percent increase in the number of participating parents who reported 'sometimes to always' talking about risk-taking behaviors with their children.
  - The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provided information on Arizona's underage drinking laws on its 'Law for KIDS' webpage, offering youth the opportunity to type in questions and comments regarding underage drinking and search for links to other Arizona resources.

**Priority (Goal):** Establish an awareness campaign to educate the public regarding the dangers of mixing youth and alcohol.

**ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:**

1. **Support Comprehensive Health Education:** Ensure that comprehensive health education curricula include information on alcohol effects and risks of use, underage drinking laws and penalties, and media literacy.
  - Navajo Nation Department of Behavioral Health Services has implemented a drug-free curriculum that includes alcohol effects and risks associated with the use of alcohol, reaching more than 200 students.
  - The Arizona Institutions of Higher Education Network (AZIHE), with funding from the GOHS, displayed pedway posters and placed ads in student newspapers at the UA, ASU, and NAU campuses, reaching over 70,000 students with information on underage drinking and drinking and driving laws.
  - The AZIHE included information regarding the effects of alcohol and underage drinking laws and penalties in the programming for freshmen, athletes, fraternities and sororities and students who received an alcohol violation, resulting in a 12.6 percent decrease in the number of students who drove under the influence.
  - The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) added an alcohol and drug education curriculum, obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, to the health classes of all four ADJC Secure Schools, exposing 272 youth (19 percent of their population) to the curricula each period.
  - Luz Social Services, funded by ADHS, provided media literacy and awareness presentations to 126 Tucson attendees, resulting in 82 percent of attendees improving their knowledge regarding negative alcohol advertisements.
  - CODAC Behavioral Health Services, funded by ADHS, provided community education in Tucson, resulting in a 10.8 percent decrease in attitudes favorable to substance use and a seven percent increase in perceptions of risk and harm of substance use by youth participants.
  - ADHS in Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, and Santa Cruz Counties, as well as AkChin Indian Community and Somerton achieved an 11 percent increase in youth awareness and knowledge of the health, social, behavioral, and economic problems associated with underage binge drinking and meth use, a 57 percent increase in perception of harm of alcohol use, and a 27.4 percent increase in negative attitudes towards substances.
  - ADHS in Pima County, Bullhead City, and Prescott, achieved a five percent decrease in favorable attitudes towards substance use among adults. Youth participants reported a 3-49 percent decrease in favorable attitudes towards substance use, a 10-80 percent decrease in substance use, and a 14 percent increase in perceived harmfulness of substance youth among youth. In addition there was an 11 percent increase in refusal skills towards substance use/abuse for actively participating youth.



# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

- The Apache County Big Brother, Big Sister Program, funded by ADHS, achieved a 78 percent reduction in youths' positive perceptions of alcohol.
- The Arizona Youth Partnership, funded by the SPF SIG, disseminated more than 446 pieces of printed informational materials on underage drinking at six community events in Kingman, Arizona.

2. **Publicize Furnishing Laws and Penalties:** Publicize Arizona's loophole-free furnishing law and criminal liability for hosting underage drinking parties, heightening publicity during prime "party" seasons such as graduation and holidays.

- The Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS) distributed nearly 50,000 English and Spanish brochures about underage drinking at community events across the state.
- The GOHS added an underage drinking section to their website: <http://www.azgohs.gov>, which received more than 50,000 hits in 2007.
- Pima Prevention Partnership, funded by ADHS, worked with the Tucson/Pima County Task Force to Reduce Underage Drinking on the successful addition of a new "Social Host" ordinance into City of Tucson legislation.

3. **Publicize Enforcement Efforts:** Aggressively publicize all underage drinking enforcement efforts, especially during high-risk seasons.

- The Department of Liquor License and Control issued more than 21 press releases in 2007 and 2008 referencing enforcement actions for underage drinkers.
- The Department of Public Safety (DPS) Community Outreach and Education (CORE) Unit publicized enforcement statistics to the media including information on underage drinking citations and arrests through weekly media updates with television, radio, print and internet sources.
- The GOHS issued over 50 reports to the media regarding a total of nearly 10,000 DUIs, 656 of which were underage DUIs, as well as 1,481 underage consumption violations.
- The GOHS advertised their media campaign "Expect the Max/Avoid the Max" in the College Times newspaper, on television stations and radio programming statewide. The ads included the underage drinking message, "If you're 21, it's .08; if you're under 21, it's .00." Surveys revealed a 60 percent recognition factor for the campaign.
- The GOHS, in collaboration with Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD), Arizona Students Against Destructive Decisions (AzSADD), and the Department of Liquor License and Control (DLLC) promoted "Prom Promise," a media campaign asking Arizona youth attending prom to remain alcohol and drug free on prom night. The partners purchased more than 77 30-second television ads and more than 100 30-second promotional ads on the CW television network and quick6.com. A related email blast to over 20,000 youth resulted in over 300 student signatures.

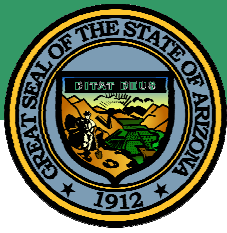


**Priority (Goal):** Implement system-wide strategies that provide a multi-pronged approach to curb underage drinking.

**ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:**

1. **Expand Epidemiology:** Expand the Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) to collect additional questions regarding the context of drinking and conduct on-going underage drinking data collection
  - The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) implemented and administered the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) Project, expanding the survey to 54,734 valid surveys, an increase of 13,774 from the number of surveys in 2004.
  - The ACJC added questions to the AYS regarding how youth obtain alcohol, if the youth have spoken with their parents regarding the dangers of alcohol and other drug use, and assessing youth exposure to substance abuse prevention ads.
  - The ACJC increased awareness and the usability of the AYS data by giving eight public presentations regarding alcohol-related data on the AYS, in addition to responding to 46 requests from state and community entities to provide alcohol-related data.
  - The Governor's Youth Commission (GYC) recruited four schools to participate in the 2008 AYS.
  - The GYC recommended language changes to the 2008 AYS to better reflect the youth voice.
2. **Conduct Coalition Training and Development:** Train community coalitions in coalition development and sustainability, prevention theory, and strategy options.
  - The Governor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families (GOCYF) Division for Substance Abuse Policy (DSAP), along with state partners, hosted the 2007 Arizona Statewide Substance Abuse Conference focused on underage drinking. More than 90 percent of the 400 participants reported that they would use information provided on policy, media, enforcement, coalition development, data and research, alcohol accessibility, and youth empowerment in their communities.
  - The GOCYF DSAP hosted the 2007 Coalition Forum, attended by SPF SIG, Anti-Meth, and underage drinking coalitions. All (100 percent) of participants indicated they would use information provided on coalition development and sustainability, youth involvement, and local evaluation techniques in their coalition efforts.
  - GOHS provided Enforce Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to pay for more than 25 adults and five youth representing 20 state-wide agencies to attend the 2006 and 2007 National Leadership Conferences of the Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center. Of the attendees, four were from Native American tribes in Arizona, eight were from non-profit organizations and one individual is the State-coordinator for traffic safety outreach programs for Latinos. The five youth who attended were members of the Governor's Youth Commission.





## Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

- Luz Social Services, funded by ADHS, taught Tucson residents how to become involved in advocacy efforts related to alcohol, resulting in the participation of Tucson neighborhood representatives in all five alcohol license applications submitted to the Department of Liquor License and Control.
  - Coalition staff and Executive Council from the Williams Alliance, funded by SPF SIG, obtained training in coalition development from the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA).
3. **Seek Stable Funding:** Reduce reliance on Federal grant-in-aid for core components of the underage drinking strategic plan.
- The AZIHE Network expanded its strategic plan to include seeking non-federal grant funding.
  - The GOHS received multiple grants to support underage drinking prevention efforts, and distributed funds to at least 100 sub-grantees statewide, including 12 counties and five treatment and prevention programs.
4. **Advocate for Policy Change:** Advocate for policy refinement and development that will impact underage drinking in Arizona.
- The AZIHE Network, with funds from GOHS, pilot tested on-line server training programs for liquor establishments surrounding each partner campus.
  - The Pima County/Tucson Commission's Task Force to Reduce Underage Drinking worked to achieve a new Social Host Ordinance in the City of Tucson.
  - The Pima County/Tucson Commission's Task Force to Reduce Underage Drinking made changes to the Pima County Special Event License as well as published and disseminated a brochure with event safety tips.
  - The Williams Alliance coalition drafted ordinances for social hosting and keg registration in Coconino county.

**Priority (Goal):** Reduce retail alcohol sales to adolescents through merchant compliance efforts and the elimination of youth-oriented advertising.

### **ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:**

1. **Reduce Point of Sale Advertising:** Empower local coalitions to work with youth partners to identify advertisements in retail outlets that appear aimed at youth, and request that these advertisements be removed.
- The Governor's Youth Commission released the Alcohol Retailer Mapping in Proximity to Youth (ARMPY) grant, mobilizing youth in 11 communities across the state on alcohol retail outlets and becoming involved in policy recommendations to reduce underage drinking.

- Centro de Amistaad, funded by Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), approached Guadalupe liquor merchants about removing alcohol and tobacco advertisements on display in their store, decreasing the number of advertisements by 24 percent.
- Luz Social Services, funded by ADHS, empowered Tucson residents to attend three formal billboard and sign code hearings to address alcohol advertising in their areas.
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) provided three organizations and retailers with MADD messaging stickers for store alcohol packaging to display information on the legal drinking age and the consequences of purchasing for underage youth

2. **Recognize Responsible Merchants:** Encourage citizens who patronize businesses to recognize merchants who pass compliance checks and/or request to remove youth-oriented point of sale advertising.

- Terros Behavioral Health Services, funded by ADHS, carried out two rounds of merchant compliance checks at eight different locations in Phoenix through the coordinated efforts of police officers and youth.

**Priority (Goal):** Develop, implement, and enforce policies and strategies to corral alcohol consumption behaviors at community-wide events, and provide alcohol-free alternatives.

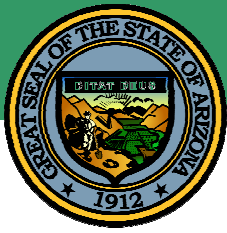
#### **ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:**

1. **Refuse Alcohol Sponsorship of Community Events:** Community coalitions seek non-alcohol business sponsorship of events like fairs, rodeos, and concerts.

- While no state or community partners reported specific outcomes for this action step, it remains an important component of the priority to corral alcohol consumption at community events and providing alcohol-free alternatives. The action step should remain in place for future efforts.

2. **Restrict Drinking in Public Places:** Ban drinking in public places frequented by youth and families; encourage local coalitions to implement policy changes in their local communities that would ban drinking in places frequented by youth and families.

- Navajo Nation Department of Behavioral Health Services discouraged bootlegging activities through community prevention and education campaigns on the Navajo Nation, reaching 5,000 members through four community meetings.
- The Department of Liquor License and Control (DLLC) inspected 3,409 licensed establishments for possible liquor violations in 2008; issuing 1,404 citations to establishments in violation related to underage sales.
- The DLLC conducted major enforcement programs at large public events throughout Arizona, resulting in 1,404 criminal citations issued for observed liquor violations in 2008.



## Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

- The DLLC conducted Arizona State University (ASU) tailgating parking lot enforcement, resulting in more than 122 underage liquor citations.
  - The DLLC conducted enforcement at the University of Arizona (UA), resulting in more than 75 citations issued for underage liquor violations.
3. **Control Alcohol at Community Events:** Support local coalitions and local law enforcement agencies in limiting alcohol beverage services and consumption at events such as fairs, rodeos, and concerts to an enclosed “beer garden” where access can be carefully controlled.
- The Department of Public Safety’s DUI Enforcement Unit conducted underage drinking enforcement in conjunction with the DLLC at four ASU football games, resulting in 24 citations for underage possession.
  - The Department of Public Safety, in conjunction with the Phoenix Police Department and the DLLC, provides security at the Arizona State Fair on an annual basis to enforce strict access to “beer gardens” and other areas where alcohol is served.
  - The AZIHE Network pilot tested new policies limiting access to alcohol at the UA Homecoming, resulting in fewer alcohol-related problems at the event and contributing to the revision of special event licensing policy in Pima County.

**Priority (Goal):** Regulate alcohol consumption behavior at community events, on college campuses, and with home delivery options.

### ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:

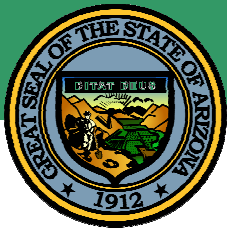
1. **Regulate Home Delivery:** Regulate delivery of alcohol to residences by requiring persons who deliver alcohol to record the recipient’s age identification information from a valid government-issued document and to obtain a statement signed by recipient verifying receipt of alcohol and attesting that he or she is of legal age to purchase alcohol.
  - While no state or community partners reported specific outcomes for this action step, it remains an important component of the priority to regulate alcohol consumption behavior and should remain in place for future efforts.
2. **Develop College Campus-Community Teams:** Encourage universities and colleges to develop campus-community teams, a campus alcohol task force and a coalition to implement effective responses to underage drinking on campus and in the surrounding community.
  - Five Arizona campuses are now part of the AZIHE Network of member institutions working with a total of six community coalitions.
3. **Develop Military Base-Community Teams:** Support the military in developing military base-community teams composed of a military base alcohol task force and a community coalition to implement effective responses to underage drinking on base and in the surrounding community.

- The GOHS received a National Highway Transportation and Safety Administration (NHTSA) grant to reduce underage drinking on Arizona's Air Force Bases, resulting in both Luke and Davis-Monthan Air Force Bases establishing relationships with community coalitions and forming of the Culture of Responsible Choice Coalitions (CoRCs) on each base.

**Priority (Goal):** Enhance enforcement policies and support law enforcement agencies in carrying out these policies.

### **ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:**

1. **Conduct Regular Compliance Checks:** Conduct regular and comprehensive compliance check programs, including notification of retailers and follow-up communication to them about the outcome (sale/no sale) for their outlets. Issue citations for violations of underage sales laws with substantial fines and temporary suspension of license for first offenses and increasingly strong penalties thereafter, leading to permanent revocation of licenses after three offenses.
  - The DLLC has conducted covert underage drinking programs throughout Arizona, resulting in the identification of illegal sales in 27 percent of locations in 2008, down from 31 percent in 2006.
2. **Identify and Disperse Underage Drinking Parties:** Encourage community coalitions and local law enforcement to adopt and announce policies for detecting and terminating underage drinking parties. Respond to complaints from the public about noisy teenage parties and entering the premises when there is probable cause to suspect underage drinking is taking place. As part of regular weekend patrols, check open areas where teenage drinking parties are known to occur and cite underage drinkers and, if possible, the person who supplied the alcohol. Use controlled dispersal techniques as described by NHTSA.
  - While no state or community partners reported specific outcomes for this action step, it remains an important component of the priority to enhance enforcement policies and should remain in place for future efforts.
3. **Expand the TRACE Program:** Train local police in the use of Target Responsibility for Alcohol Connected Emergencies (TRACE) as an investigative tool to identify persons and retail establishments who provide alcohol to minors.
  - The DLLC maintained 1,015 ongoing law enforcement liaisons with police agencies throughout Arizona in 2006-07, and 653 in 2008.
4. **Enhance Enforcement:** Provide overtime pay for officers to enforce underage drinking laws during periods of peak underage drinking (e.g. proms, graduations, and holidays).
  - The GOHS and the DUI Abatement Council funded the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and local law enforcement agencies to conduct local DUI Task Force groups, resulting in 1,502 underage drinking citations and 656 underage DUI arrests.



## Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

5. **Build Tribal Partnerships:** Work with tribal police to resolve jurisdictional and other issues that interfere with enforcement.
- DPS conducted 11 multi-agency DUI enforcement trainings, including Navajo Tribal Police, Apache County Sheriff's Office, the Colorado River Indian Tribe, LaPaz County, and the San Carlos Apache Tribal Police, resulting in the certification of 201 officers in Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus/Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Classes in support of statewide DUI enforcement efforts.
  - DPS worked in conjunction with tribal law enforcement during the White Mountain Apache Tribal Fair, resulting in 151 traffic stops, 17 DUI arrests, and two underage drinking citations.
  - More than five tribal members attended the three-day Law Enforcement Summit, hosted by the GOHS.
  - GOHS funded five tribal agencies with more than \$85,000 for DUI enforcement, which includes underage drinking enforcement.

**Priority (Goal):** Create coordination of immediate response plans to ensure youth are connected to appropriate services.

### **ACTION STEPS AND CORRESPONDING OUTCOMES:**

1. **Conduct School-Based Identification and Referral:** Develop protocols for teachers and other staff to identify students showing signs of alcohol use and to refer those students for assessment and treatment services.
- One AZIHE Network institution (UA) implemented screening and referral to treatment through the Campus Health Services medical providers, resulting in 4,421 patients screened, brief motivational interviewing with 1,407 students who reported high-risk drinking behaviors, and 987 referrals to treatment.
  - The Navajo Department of Behavioral Health Services has developed seven Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between schools located in Kayenta, Arizona, for referral, assessment/treatment alternatives, and prevention education, resulting in 42 referrals received from schools, and 2,400 students and 250 parents participating in prevention education activities.
  - The DPS provided support to the "Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals" (DITEP), teaching 272 students and 31 DITEP instructors to recognize signs of alcohol and drug impairment in the school setting.
  - The GOHS funded a youth alcohol screening program at University Medical Center, providing for a counselor to meet personally with each youth who appeared with alcohol in their system for additional assistance, referral to alcohol rehabilitation programs and follow-up.

2. **Conduct Juvenile Justice-Based Identification and Referral:**

Ensure that all adjudicated youth are screened for alcohol problems in a pre-sentence investigation. Alcohol education or treatment may be made a condition of probation.

- The ADJC has completed identification and referral protocols for all youth entering juvenile corrections, including screening and assessing risk of substance abuse (including alcohol) for 100 percent of youth entering juvenile corrections. Additional protocols for appropriate treatment for specific substance abuse diagnoses are underway.

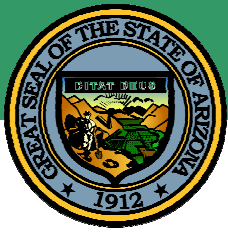
3. **Conduct Health Care and Community-Based Identification and Referral:** Implement screenings and encourage and train community-based organizations to increase screening and referral in community settings for substance use disorders.

- The GOHS allocated \$42,000 in Enforce Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to five treatment and prevention programs.
- Pima Prevention Partnership, funded by ADHS, worked with the Tucson/Pima County Commission on Addiction, Prevention, and Treatment, to complete a study and report of recommendations on substance abuse treatment provision, to be presented to the Tucson City Council and the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

“In collaboration with other state partners and community members, the Department of Liquor License and Control is focusing on our enforcement efforts to reduce underage drinking statewide. Through our programs such as TRACE and CUB we are successfully impacting underage drinking in Arizona.”

Jerry A. Oliver, Sr.  
Director,  
Department of  
Liquor License and  
Control





# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

## Conclusion

The action steps and measured outcomes outlined in this report provide a snapshot of the work accomplished in preventing underage drinking around the state. While a great deal of time and effort has been invested thus far, it only marks the beginning.

Youth alcohol use is an epidemic in Arizona that continues to threaten the well-being of our children. The impact that underage drinking has on our state, both economically and socially, compels a comprehensive statewide solution and immediate action. Youth alcohol use is unique among substance abuse issues because alcohol is a legal and normative substance for adults. Consequently, underage drinking takes place in a social context where alcohol is readily available, widely accepted and heavily promoted. Every day our youth are inundated with competing and conflicting messages from the industry and the adults in their lives. In order to effectively address this complex issue, Arizona is implementing a multifaceted approach with evidence-based strategies appropriate for our population. Continued participation and meaningful collaboration across community sectors is necessary, from all parties who are in a position to influence the decisions of youth, at both the state and local levels. These efforts include parents and other adults; all those who profit from the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcohol; the media; schools; colleges and universities; the military; business owners; law enforcement and the courts; state, tribal, and local policy makers; substance abuse prevention specialists; community organizations; and youth themselves. Underage drinking is not inevitable. By continuing to act together we can win this fight for our future.



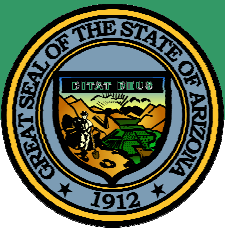
## Appendix A

The priority areas in this report are founded upon strategies that have demonstrated success in reducing youth alcohol use and were selected because they address significant gaps in the policies and practices in Arizona that prevent youth alcohol consumption. This report calls for system-wide steps to be taken to increase awareness of the issue among the adults who influence youth decisions, to reduce the availability of alcohol to youth, to strengthen laws and the enforcement of those laws and to respond to youth who are using alcohol immediately, appropriately, and effectively. The results of these efforts will be carefully monitored, evaluated, and reported upon by the state UADP Committee according to the measurable outcomes put forth in this report.

While a great deal of time and effort went in to the assessment and development of the priority areas in this report, it only marks the beginning of our work. Underage drinking is not inevitable. It is a completely preventable problem and, by acting together, we can win this fight for our future.

### Underage Drinking-Related Policy Recommendations

- Create a Beer Keg Registration Program
- Authorize Random Retail Compliance Checks
- Ban Drive-Up Retail Window Sales
- Enhance Mandatory Responsible Beverage Service Training Law
- Increase Alcohol Taxation
- Impose a Use/Lose Law (Mandatory Administrative License Revocation for Underage Alcohol Violations)



# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

## Appendix B

Excerpt from *Preventing Underage Drinking: Using Getting to Outcomes with the SAMHSA Strategic Prevention Framework to Achieve Results*, 2007.

### Using the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) to Address Underage Drinking

The overarching framework for this guide is the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) developed by SAMHSA. The SPF is a five-step approach to prevention that encourages comprehensive assessment, planning, and evaluation. In the SPF, there is a strong emphasis on integrating community needs with evidence-based practices in a manner that respects cultural diversity and promotes sustainability. The need for an overarching SPF that is applicable to many areas (e.g., substance abuse prevention, HIV/AIDS prevention, youth violence prevention) was influenced by several factors related to prevention research:

- Prevention is a continuum and, therefore, systems of prevention are more effective than individual “silos”
- Data from all service systems should inform planning and promote accountability
- Effective prevention initiatives should be targeted at causal factors that contribute to the problem behavior(s)
- Effective prevention involves the integration of evidence-based models, as well as the promotion of innovation
- A comprehensive framework that includes all elements of effective planning, implementation, and evaluation will help to produce results and promote accountability

**Figure 2. SAMHSA’s Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)**



One apparent feature of the SPF model is that cultural competence and sustainability are placed in the middle (**Figure 2**). This is because these two aspects of strategic planning are “central” to each of the five steps. While working through the SPF in this guide, there are prompts in the checklists at the end of each chapter to ensure that communities have incorporated issues of multiculturalism and have looked forward to issues related to sustainability. Several of the chapters in this guide begin with real-life examples that depict each of the steps in the SPF.

## Appendix C: Resources

**National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)**  
5635 Fishers Lane, MSC 9304  
Bethesda, MD 20892-9304  
Communications/Public Info: 301-443-3860  
[www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov)

**International Institute on Alcohol Awareness (IIAA)**  
6526 10th Street  
Alexandria, VA 22307  
301-755-2783  
[www.iaaonline.org](http://www.iaaonline.org)

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**  
810 Seventh St. NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
202-307-5911  
[www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org)

**Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center (UDETC)**  
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation  
11720 Beltsville Drive, Suite 900  
Calverton, MD 20705-3102  
1-877-335-1287  
[www.udetc.org](http://www.udetc.org)

**Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF)**  
Division for Substance Abuse Policy  
1700 West Washington, Suite 101  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-542-3456  
[www.azgovernor.gov/cyf/SAP](http://www.azgovernor.gov/cyf/SAP)

**Drug Abuse Warning Network NCADI**  
PO Box 2345  
Rockville, MD 20847-2345  
800-729-6686 or 800-487-4889 (TDD)

**Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**  
1 Choke Cherry Road  
Rockville, MD 20857  
<http://www.samhsa.gov>

**Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE)**  
Calverton Office Park  
11720 Beltsville Drive, Suite 900  
Calverton, MD 20705-3102  
301-755-2799 <http://www.pire.org>

**Students Against Destructive Decisions**  
<http://www.sadd.org>

**Center for Substance Abuse Treatment**  
(800) 662-HELP(4357) (English & Español) (800) 487-4889 (TDD)  
<http://csat.samhsa.gov/>

**Mothers Against Drunk Driving**  
<http://www.madd.org>

**National Criminal Justice Association**  
<http://www.sso.org/ncja>

**Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth (CAMY)**  
Health Policy Institute  
Georgetown University  
Box 571444  
3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Suite 5000  
Washington, DC 20057-148  
202-687-1019 <http://www.camy.org>

**Office of National Drug Control Policy Clearinghouse**  
PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
800-666-3332  
[www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)

**Arizona Prevention Resource Center**  
ASU, Downtown Phoenix Campus  
542 E. Monroe St., Mercado Bldg. D  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2352  
480-727-2772 <http://www.azprevention.org>

**Join Together**  
441 Stuart Street, Seventh Floor  
Boston, MA 02116  
617-437-1500 <http://www.jointogether.org>

**Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)**  
625 Slater Lane, Suite 300  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
1-800-54-CADCA <http://www.cadca.org>

**Drug Enforcement Administration Office of Intelligence Liaison and Policy**  
Intelligence Division  
Washington, DC 20006  
202-301-8265 <http://www.dea.gov>

**National Institute on Drug Abuse**  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20857  
800-729-6686 <http://www.nida.nih.gov>

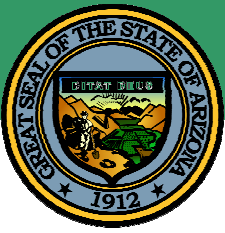
**SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information**  
PO Box 2345  
Rockville, MD 20847-2345  
800-729-6686 <http://www.health.org>

**Center for Substance Abuse Prevention**  
301-443-8956 <http://www.health.org>

**State of Arizona Department of Health Services**  
150 N. 18th Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-542-1025 <http://www.azdhs.gov>

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
800-851-3420 <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

**The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking 2007**  
US Dept of Health and Human Services  
[www.hhs.gov/od](http://www.hhs.gov/od) and [www.surgeongeneral.gov](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov)



# Addressing the Underage Drinking Threat in Arizona

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Box 571444  
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